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Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1971

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHANCTONBURY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

*With the Compliments of
the Medical Officer of Health*

Dr. Rosetta Barker.

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"ST. WILFRID'S",
HAM ROAD,
SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.

HEALTH

1971

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WORKS COMMITTEE *

Chairman	-	Mr. Benson Coleman
Vice Chairman	-	Mr. F. W. Eddolls

M E M B E R S

Mr. W. J. Allfrey	Miss P. H. Pease
Mrs. M. E. Ashton	Mrs. S. Rathbone
Mrs. A. D. Atkins	Mr. T. Rowland
Mr. P. E. H. Chambers	Mr. L. E. Sanford
Mrs. M. I. Dingemans	Mr. C. S. Scotcher
Mr. D. R. Emsley	Mr. H. J. Skinner

* as at May, 1971

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	-	Rosetta Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	-	A. R. Moore *
Public Health Inspector	-	J. C. Clayden *
Clerical Staff	-	Miss C. A. Cheney Mrs. K. M. Carpenter
Rodent Operator	-	S. Vickers

- * Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

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Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

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Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex BN4 6PR

June 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

I submit my Annual Report for the year 1971, compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72.

The estimated Mid-Year Home Population of Chanctonbury was 28,300 being 1300 more than in 1970.

The adjusted Birth Rate was 18.2 (England and Wales 16.0) compared with 18.0 in 1970 (England and Wales 16.0) The illegitimate births numbered 27 and formed 7% of all live births (England and Wales 8%)

The adjusted Death Rate was 8.7 (England and Wales 11.6) compared with 9.7 for 1970 (England and Wales 11.7)

The cancer death rate was 2.6 (3.3 in 1970). The deaths from cancer represented 21% of deaths from all causes (24% in 1970)

The death rate from Ischaemic Heart Disease was 3.0 (3.1 in 1970). Deaths from this cause represented 25% of deaths from all causes; the figure for 1970 was 22.4%.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 15 (26 in 1970) For England and Wales the rate was 18.

There was one notification of pulmonary tuberculosis and there was one death from the disease.

There were 11 cases of food poisoning as compared with one case in 1970. There were four cases of dysentery. In one of the cases of dysentery the organism was the Flexner bacillus which is not usual in this country and is probably explained by the fact that the patient was an air hostess.

In connection with these cases of food poisoning and dysentery it was necessary for three notices to be served in accordance with

Paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968. Such notice requires the person concerned to discontinue or to refrain from engaging in any occupation connected with food until free from infection.

In 1971 the Council approved 25 Standard Grants the amount of grant ranging between £185 and £450, and twenty-six Discretionary Grants the amount of grant being between £ 138 and £1000. Nine of the grants were for £1000 each.

I thank the other Chief Officers for information they have provided me with for my Report, and the staff of my Department for their work during the year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rosetta Barker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Medical Officer of Health.

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprises 18 parishes and covers 56,327 acres or almost 88 square miles.

Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of approximately 800 feet at Chanctonbury Ring from which the Rural District derives its name. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-by-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential, the countryside being most attractive and with a history dating back to prehistoric times.

Industrial undertakings include 34 factories and mills and 9 mineral producing hereditaments.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56.327
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	28.300
Density of population persons per acre	0.475
Rateable Value 1st April, 1971	£1,465,770
Actual product of 1p. rate (1971/1972)	£14,415
No. of dwellings in the District at 31.3.71.	10,548
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings at 31.3.71.	21.28
Total Rateable Value of industrial and other undertakings expressed as % of total Rateable Value as at 1.4.71.	11.18

The Chanctonbury Rural District Council consists of twenty-three members, there being two members for each of the parishes of Henfield, Pulborough, Steyning, and Storrington and Upper Beeding. The other parishes, viz: Amberley, Ashington, Ashurst, Bramber, Coldwaltham, Parham, Shermanbury, Sullington, Thakeham, Washington, West Chiltington, Wiston and Woodmancote each have one member.

Below are shown the location and acreage of Public Open Spaces in the District:

Batts, Henfield	0.53
Henfield Commons comprising Henfield Common, Broadmere Common, Oreham Common and Hundred Steddle Waste	73.00
St. Cuthman's Field, Jarvis Field and Fletchers Croft, Steyning	4.00
Sullington Warren	35.00
Hyde Street, Upper Beeding	1.00
Hayling Pond, West Chiltington	0.267

The larger parishes have public recreation grounds, and local clubs provide facilities for cricket, football, tennis, bowls and other outdoor recreational activities.

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VITAL STATISTICS - NUMBERS

1971

		CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT			ENGLAND AND WALES (TOTAL)
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION		-	-	28,300	48,815,000
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	218	183	401	783,165
	Legitimate	204	170	374	717,491
	Illegitimate	14	13	27	65,674
STILLBIRTHS					
	Total	1	3	4	9,898
	Legitimate	1	3	4	8,826
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,072
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	Total	219	186	405	793,063
	Legitimate	205	173	378	726,317
	Illegitimate	14	13	27	66,746
DEATHS OF INFANTS					
under 1 year of age	Total	4	2	6	13,726
	Legitimate	4	2	6	12,140
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,586
under 4 weeks of age	Total	3	2	5	9,113
	Legitimate	3	2	5	8,121
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	992
under 1 week of age	Total	3	2	5	7,750
	Legitimate	3	2	5	6,903
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	847
DEATHS - ALL AGES		185	165	350	567,345

	CHANCTONBURY URBAN DISTRICT	ENGLAND AND WALES
	-	-
LIVE BIRTH RATES, ETC.		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.2	16.0
Area comparability factor	1.28	1.00
Local adjusted rate	18.2	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.14	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	7	8
STILLBIRTH RATE		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	10	12
INFANT MORTALITY RATES		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	15	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate births	16	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	24
Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	12	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12	10
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)	22	22
DEATHS RATES, ETC - ALL AGES		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	12.4	11.6
Area comparability factor	.70	1.00
Local adjusted rate	8.7	11.6
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.75	1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANCTONBURY (CONT'D)

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	1-	5--	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 AND OVER
B39 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B46(10) DISEASES OF SKIN, SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B46(11) DISEASES OF MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B42 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43 BIRTH INJURY, DIFFICULT LABOUR, ETC.	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 OTHER CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORTALITY	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 SYMPTOMS AND ILL DEFINED CONDITIONS	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BE47 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BE48 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE49 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE50 ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	185	3	1	-	-	1	1	2	10	38	51	78
	F	165	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	9	16	36	97

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Below are particulars of Infant Deaths in 1971

No.	Age	Sex	C A U S E
1	1 hour	Female	1a. Prematurity. (28 weeks)
2	2 hours	Female	1a. Gross Prematurity
3	2 hours	Male	1a. Congenital abnormalities
4	1 day	Male	1a. Prematurity
5	<1 week	Male	1a. Meconium aspiration b. ? Congenital heart disease
6	2 months	Female	1a. Laceration and contusion of the brain due to head injury b. Accidental death

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ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1971

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS						DEATHS						INFANT DEATHS								
		Legitimate			Illegitimate			Male			Female			Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1960	22,270	157	165	322	12	3	15	151	164	315	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1961	22,810	199	146	345	14	16	30	142	165	307	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1962	23,070	192	178	370	11	14	25	168	145	313	7	10	17	2	-	2	-	-	2			
1963	23,320	178	155	333	7	6	13	164	176	340	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1964	24,380	167	188	355	7	12	19	160	152	312	2	4	6	1	1	2	-	-	2			
1965	24,900	183	178	361	8	17	25	182	167	349	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1966	25,350	206	183	389	16	11	27	178	157	335	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	1			
1967	25,570	198	188	386	14	13	27	181	182	363	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1968	26,050	194	175	369	13	8	21	206	184	390	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	-	1			
1969	26,340	168	168	336	19	11	30	185	186	371	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1970	27,000	189	168	357	15	10	25	207	167	374	3	6	9	1	-	1	-	-	1			
1971	28,300	204	170	374	14	13	27	185	165	350	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- and -

FOOD POISONING

Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

The infectious diseases listed below and Food Poisoning are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of a local authority under the provisions of the above Act and Regulations:

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

The diseases notified in 1971 with numbers are shown below:

Dysentery	4	Acute meningitis	1
Food Poisoning	9	Scarlet Fever	1
Infective Jaundice	5	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1
Measles	88	Whooping Cough	1

Food Poisoning

There was one family outbreak involving 8 persons. The organism was *Salmonella typhimurium* (untypable).

There were also 3 sporadic cases. The organisms were *Salmonella typhimurium* - phage type 32 and phage type U.163 and Bredeney respectively. Only one of these was a notified case.

Dysentery

In one case the causative organism was *Shigella Flexner* in the other 3 cases it was *Shigella Sonné*.

International Health Regulations

New International Health Regulations were adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 1970. These replaced the International Sanitary Regulations which had been in force since 1st October 1952, and their purpose is to bring up to date the procedures for minimising the risk of spread of disease by international travel and trade.

In connection with these Regulations, the Public Health (Ships) regulations 1970 and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1970, both of which revoked earlier Regulations, came into operation on 1st March, 1971.

Now, four diseases are quarantinable namely, smallpox, cholera, plague and yellow fever. Other diseases are, however, subject to international surveillance; these include typhoid fever, poliomyelitis and malaria.

Vaccination requirements for foreign travel vary with the country which the traveller is entering.

With regard to travellers entering the United Kingdom, provisions made under the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1970 and the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1970 empower medical officers at sea-ports and airports to require the production of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox, cholera and yellow fever from any traveller arriving from an endemic or locally infected area for these diseases. Any traveller who cannot produce a valid certificate of vaccination against the relevant disease on arrival in this country, may be offered vaccination and if he refuses, he may be placed under surveillance (medical supervision) or, if he comes from a locally infected area, be kept in isolation.

In 1971, in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulations, notices were received from medical officers at sea-ports and airports regarding travellers arriving in this country from a locally infected cholera area without valid certificates of vaccination against cholera. On arrival in the Chancetonbury District these travellers (7) were kept under surveillance for the appropriate period.

Similarly notice was received in respect of one person arriving in this country from a declared smallpox endemic area; surveillance was carried out.

Travellers leaving the United Kingdom for any country where the International Health Regulations apply are required to present a valid certificate for authentication by the local authority. In 1971, 995 such certificates were presented and they were duly authenticated. The certificates were of vaccination against smallpox and cholera.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING 1960 - 1971

YEAR	DYSENTERY	ERYSIPELAS *	FOOD POISONING	** INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	MALARIA	MEASLES	MENINGITIS	OPHTHALMA NEONATORUM	PARATYPHOID	* PNEUMONIA	POLIOMYELITIS	* PUERPERAL PYREXIA	SCARLET FEVER	TUBERCULOSIS	WHOPPING COUGH	TOTALS
1960	-	1	-		-	61	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	4	128	207
1961	-	2	5		-	534	-	-	-	3	-	1	7	2	73	627
1962	2	3	1		-	44	-	-	-	15	-	1	3	4	1	74
1963	3	-	4		-	441	-	-	-	4	-	1	8	5	23	489
1964	5	-	-		-	54	-	-	1	3	-	-	6	1	32	102
1965	6	1	6		-	404	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	1	6	435
1966	1	1	-		-	83	-	-	2	2	-	1	9	1	1	101
1967	13	-	6		-	493	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	3	17	548
1968	-	1	-	5	1	77	1	-	-	3	-	1	7	3	3	102
1969	2		4	26	-	37	-	-	-		-		-	1	-	70
1970	2		1	1	1	49	-	3	-		-		8	2	1	68
1971	4		9	5	-	88	1	-	-		-		1	1	1	110

* Not notifiable since 1st October 1968. ** Notifiable in this District only since 15th June 1968.

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S

- of the - D I S T R I C T

WATER SUPPLY

The Chanctonbury Rural District receives its public water supply from the North West Sussex Water Board which covers an area of 374 square miles and serves a population of 176,000.

I am indebted to Mr. T.R.Ellson, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.I.W.E., M.B.I.M. Engineer and Manager and Clerk of the North West Sussex Water Board for his Annual Report on the Board's supply for the year ended 31st March 1972, extracts from which and Tables from which I give below and on following pages.

"The overall consumption has shown a larger than usual increase during the year, which is reflected mainly in the non-metered consumption. This may, in part, be attributable to the comparatively dry second half of the year, but also due to the ability to meet all demands in some of the more remote parts of the area of supply."

"The Annual Report 1970/1971 listed a number of areas which had previously been troubled with low pressures during peak demand times and it was shown that with minor exceptions such as a small number of isolated properties, these difficulties had been resolved, other than the villages of Amberley and Sutton."

"A record total of 4,694 (4,247) bacteriological and 2,109 (1,636) chemical samples have been examined in the period under review, the figures in parentheses being the 1970/71 totals."

"Chemical Analyses Average chemical analyses for raw and final waters at the Board's Pumping Stations have been set out in tabular form" The Table on page 19 shows the analyses for the Final Waters.

"It should be noted that two changes of the technique involved in analysis have occurred during the year. All samples taken where sodium hexa meta phosphate is present are not hydrolysed prior to determining iron: this accounts for the apparent small rise in the average amount of iron found in Hardham final water this year. In addition, a new electrolytic conductivity meter has been obtained and the electrical conductivities recorded have been slightly higher since its introduction."

"HARDHAM. Early indications are that the treatment of the borehole water through the accentriflocs is satisfactorily removing iron and manganese"

HARDHAM (contd) "The amount of chlorine in the Pumping Station final water has been varied to meet seasonal demands during the year in order to maintain a small chlorine residual at the periphery of the distribution system. This increased amount of chlorine has led to a number of complaints of excessive chlorination, particularly in areas close to the works, and in areas supplied directly from trunk mains"

"STEYNING On 1st. February 1972, information was received that several drums containing cyanide waste had been dumped at Goldings Barn, close to the station boreholes. Immediate sampling at the Pumping Station and in the distribution system showed cyanide to be absent in the Board's supply. Routine cyanide monitoring has been continued."

"Bacteriological Examination Table No. II (which is on page 20) has been prepared to show the bacteriological purity of waters entering the distribution system (final waters) and at various points in the distribution system including customers' premises. The bacteriological purity of the raw waters prior to treatment is given for comparison."

"Certain comments are required on Table II as follows:-

The raw water samples taken at Hardham from Boreholes 2 and 3 and the aerator inlet show some deterioration in bacteriological quality.

The Haslingbourne sources have generally been of slightly better bacteriological quality than last year.

The Steyning source has also shown some improvement in bacteriological quality this year.

Final waters from four treatment plants have dropped below the ideal standard of 100% of samples to be free from coliforms. On the four occasions that this occurred, repeat samples showed coliforms to be absent."

"Complaints and Enquiries The usual types of complaints have been investigated, including taste, odour, discolouration and corrosion.

Several enquiries have been received from individuals with respect to the amount of toxic substances as defined by the World Health Organisation in waters supplied by the Board. This is an indication of the increasing public concern and it is pleasing that the Board has sanctioned the purchase of equipment which will allow these substances to be determined speedily and easily."

Twenty-three samples of water from the public supply were submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination. In two of the samples there were Coli-Aerogenes organisms not E.Type and in one case E.Type organisms were present. These reports were taken up with the Board.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1972

	HARTHAM			HASLINGBOURNE			LODS WORTH	ROGATE			ROTHERFIELD			STEYNING			WEIR WOOD
	59			8			7	7			9			6			
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	
No. of Samples																	67
Temp. °C,	11.3	15.0	8.9	8.8	10.0	8.4	11.3	12.7	10.2	12.1	14.2	9.5	10.2	11.5	9.0	11.4	
Colour	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	
pH	7.6	8.7	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.45	7.55	6.85	7.55	7.9	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.8	
Electrical Conductivity	268	315	240	494	565	470	434	225	189	511	570	510	406	420	400	306	
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	191	201	181	324	328	320	307	-	-	357	359	354	257	-	-	201	
Total Hardness ppm	104	126	80	227	232	224	207	80	71	259	264	250	194	198	190	122	
Temporary Hardness ppm	63	80	40	168	172	164	160	64	53	201	204	196	164	168	160	54	
Chlorides ppm	25	31	23	28	30	27	25	19	18	24	25	23	25	26	23	28	
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	3	7	ND	9	14	2	10	8	3.5	9	19	3	6	10	5	2	
Iron ppm	0.03	0.08	<0.01	0.06	0.10	0.02	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	
Manganese ppm	0.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Aluminium ppm	0.02	0.07	<0.02	<0.02	0.04	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	0.04	
Fluorides ppm	0.06	0.11	0.02	-	-	-	0.07	0.11	-	0.09	0.09	0.09	<0.01	-	-	0.11	
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.3	0.6	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.07	<0.05	0.38	

TABLE II

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS

(b) FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st. MARCH 1972

<u>RAW WATER</u>	No. of samples	% Coli free	% E. Coli free
Hardham River Intake	56	Nil	9.0
" Borehole 2	75	97.5	100
" " 3	173	95.5	100
" " 4	173	92.5	100
" " 5	76	100	100
" " 6	77	94.8	100
" " 7	2	100	100
Hardham Aerator Inlet	54	96.3	100
Haslingbourne Spring	47	6.4	78.9
" Supplementary Spring	47	10.6	91.5
" Borehole	39	79.6	97.5
Lodsworth	48	93.9	100
Lodsworth Borehole 3	20	95	100
Nutbourne	6	100	100
Rogate	44	97.8	100
Rotherfield	43	100	100
Smock Alley	12	91.6	100
Steyning	23	65	100
Weir Wood	81	4.9	25.9
<u>FINAL WATER</u>			
Hardham	308	100	100
Haslingbourne	48	97.9	100
Lodsworth	49	100	100
Nutbourne	6	83.3	100
Rogate	47	100	100
Rotherfield	47	100	100
Smock Alley	12	91.7	100
Steyning	50	100	100
Weir Wood	99	99	100
<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>			
Service Reservoirs	547	96.5	99.6
Kiosks	566	97.3	100
Distribution	769	80.1	99.2
New Mains	267	68.2	95.5

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The services in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal are the responsibility of the Council's Surveyor.

Main Drainage In 1967 the Comprehensive Scheme for the main drainage of the District was completed making a total of 14 parishes in the Rural District served by main drainage, and consideration was being given to certain other parts of the District.

In 1971 the main drainage of the Heath Common area of Ashington and Washington was completed, thereby affording main drainage facilities for approximately 270 properties.

Relief sewers were constructed in Upper Beeding to deal with substantial developments in the Hyde Farm and Manor Road area of the Parish.

The Council proceeded with plans to provide main drainage and outfall works in the hamlet of Wiston with a view to the work being undertaken in 1972.

In 1971 also, approval was obtained to undertake works of extensions and improvements to the Steyning, Bramber and Beeding main drainage system; proposed works include provision of main drainage in the Maudlin and Clays Hill area of Bramber, enlargement of the pumping station in Church Lane, Upper Beeding and the rising main to the outfall together with improvements and enlargements of the outfall works.

Cesspools During 1971 connection to main drainage of properties with cesspool or septic tank systems of sewage disposal continued. The total number of properties connected in 1971 was 213.

As regards new cesspools it was necessary for permission to be granted for three of these to be constructed in 1971 for properties built in places where no main drainage is available.

Taking into account conversions to main drainage, demolished houses, new properties etc. the total number of cesspools in the District at the end of the year was 1327.

The Council provides a cesspool emptying service. Four free emptyings per year are given; any in excess of this number are charged for.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is the responsibility of the Council's Surveyor.

A Refuse Collection service is provided over the whole of the Rural District; approximately 94% of properties now have weekly refuse collections and the remainder a fortnightly collection. The work is arranged in six collection rounds and undertaken in 4 x 60 cub yd. compaction compression vehicles and 1 x 50 cub. yd. compaction compression vehicle and one 18 cub. yd. dual tip machine, with a 40 cub. yd. compaction compression vehicle in reserve.

Collection is made from the rear of premises and carried out by the skip system.

The disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at three sites within the District.

A special vehicle is employed for bulk collections from households, shops and business premises, such collection being undertaken on request; a nominal charge is made for this service.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES The Council provides and maintains public conveniences at sites in the District at the places listed below:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Pulborough | Ferrymeade, Station Road
Rivermeade, Lower Street |
| 2. Storrington | Central Car Park |
| 3. Steyning | High Street Car Park |
| 4. Bramber | The Street Car Park |
| 5. Upper Beeding | Off High Street Car Park |
| 6. Henfield | Car Park, High Street |

Washing facilities with hot and cold water are provided at the public conveniences at Ferrymeade, Pulborough and at Central Car Park Steyning; the others, which are older, have cold water only.

DRAINAGE - Section 39 Public Health Act 1936

In accordance with the provisions of this section a Notice was served in respect of the private sewer serving the properties, 1, 3, and 5, Church Street, Steyning. The Notice was complied with.

Overflowing and leaking cesspools - Section 50 Public Health Act 1936

In accordance with the provisions of this Section, notices were served in respect of cesspools at 1 and 2 Stud Cottages, and the Stud Grooms Bungalow, Old Rectory, Sullington Lane, Sullington. The owner requested that the Council do the work on his behalf and the Council agreed to this (Sections 275 and 291 of the Act).

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act, the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1971, complaints received numbered 423 and a total of 1,600 inspections were made by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the District	11,978	895
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	404	19
b. Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	355	17
(ii) Mice	49	2
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	4	0
b. Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	4	0
(ii) Mice	0	0
<u>SEWERS</u>		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	Yes	

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority. Before a licence is granted certain conditions must be complied with.

In 1971, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Pet Animals Act 1951 licences for the keeping of a pet shop were granted as shown below:-

- (a) At Steyning Market
- (b) At Rockdale Farm, Broadford Bridge
- (c) At 6 Church Street, Storrington

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on.

Eight applications for renewal of licences were granted in 1971 subject to the standard conditions, in respect of the premises listed below:

H. D. P. Becker, Eastmead, Small Dole, Henfield.
Miss M. S. Hastings, Senlac Boarding Kennels, Shoreham Road, Henfield.
Mrs. W. G. Kilner, Old Clayton, Storrington Road, Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hobbs. Craymore Boarding Kennels, Cray Lane,
Pulborough.
The Misses E. H. Gray and M. D. E. Youngman, Beggars Bush Boarding
Kennels, Ashurst.
Miss A. L. Hazeldine, Ickworth, Ashington, Pulborough.
Miss S. M. Pembrey, Calcot Farm, Steyning.
L. A. and I. M. Westwood, Rockdale Farm, Broadford Bridge.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. There are no factories in the District registered under this Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act makes provision in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

During 1971 complaints received alleging nuisance from noise numbered 11. These were as follows:

Four complaints of dogs barking

Two complaints concerning noise from a saw mill

One complaint of noise from chimes from an
ice cream van

Four complaints of noise from factory premises.

Seven complaints of noise were not substantiated. In the other cases co-operation from the persons concerned resulted in the noise being abated or reduced.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES - Sections 235-248 Public Health Act 1936

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES - Section 107 Public Health Act 1936

There are no Offensive Trades in the District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION - Section 44 Public Health Act 1936

In accordance with Section 44 of the Public Health Act 1936, notice was served on the owner of the premises known as Gosden's Tea Rooms requiring him to provide two water closets in substitution for the existing earth closets at Gosden's Tea Rooms, Houghton Bridge, Amberley. The premises were closed, so the notice was not proceeded with.

MINES AND QUARRIES ACT 1954 & PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

In accordance with the provisions of Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 and Section 151 of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954 notice was served in respect of a statutory nuisance existing at the sand quarry west of Windmill Lane, Henfield in that the quarry was not properly fenced and was accessible to the public. The nuisance was abated.

RODENT CONTROL - SEWER BAITING

Sewer baiting was carried out in the Henfield area in 1971. It was estimated that the number of rats destroyed was 110.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Thirteen caravan sites are licensed in the District, and there is a total of 371 caravans on these sites.

There are 53 individual caravans in the District.

MORTUARY

There is no Public Mortuary in the District. Since April 1969 the Council has jointly shared with the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board, and the Councils of Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick Urban Districts, the mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital. This followed a scheme formulated in 1968 which included the upgrading of the mortuary at Southlands Hospital jointly by the Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and the Councils.

The Southlands mortuary serves the greater part of the District; facilities at the mortuary at Horsham are used for certain areas.

In 1971 the number of bodies from the Chanctonbury District received into the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was 27.

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

Enquiries as to outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in respect of 1,357 searches for which application was made in 1971.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

A number of properties in the District have private water supplies and samples were taken from these at intervals during 1971. In most cases the greater proportion of the samples were free from coliform organisms. In one case, unfortunately the supply to a farm where milk is produced, the results at intervals show varying degrees of contamination with Bact. Coli (type 1). In 1971 certain measures were taken by the owner to reduce the risk of contamination and this has resulted in some improvement.

Swimming Baths Several schools in the District, one of them a private school have swimming baths. During 1971 33 samples of water from the baths were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The reports showed that all the samples were free from coliform organisms and in most cases the plate count was very low.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.

Food unfit for human consumption.

Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public.

Milk and Dairies.

Provisions and Regulation of Markets.

Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc.
in connection with the sale of food.

Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were made by the Minister under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and came into operation in 1956. These Regulations have been amended several times since then the latest version coming into operation on 1st March, 1971. Details of these are given on the next page.

This Department has records in respect of 304 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	6
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	113
Butchers Shops	18
Fishmongers	5
Grocers, Greengrocers and General Provisions	87
Hotels and Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	63
Ice Cream (1 manufacturer)	88
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc.	35
Restaurants and Cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	100

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1970

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 which came into operation on 1st March, 1971 consolidate and amend the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and 1962.

Their principal requirements relate to:-

- (a) the cleanliness of premises and ships used for the purpose of a food business and of the equipment that is used;
- (b) the hygienic handling of food;
- (c) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections likely to cause food poisoning;
- (d) the construction of premises and ships used for the purposes of a food business and their repair and maintenance;
- (e) the provision of water supply and washing facilities;
- (f) the proper disposal of waste material;
- (g) the temperatures at which certain foods are to be kept on catering premises.

The principal changes from the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and 1962 are:-

- (i) raw food which has to be milled or refined to make it fit for human consumption is no longer outside the scope of the regulations;
- (ii) before food is offered for sale it must be separated from any food which is unfit for human consumption;
- (iii) animal feed must not be kept in a food room unless it is in a closed container that eliminates the risk of contamination;
- (iv) any person handling open food must wear clean and washable overclothing, except in specified cases;
- (v) the business of packing or storing eggs, fruit or vegetables on farm premises is made subject to certain requirements.

The food premises with categories of trades listed on page 27 of this Report are subject to these Regulations.

Below is a table showing particulars of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and 1970. Eleven notices were served.

FOOD HYGIENE(GENERAL)REGULATIONS 1960 and 1970 - CONTRAVENTIONS

REGULATION	No. of Contraventions	
	Found	Remedied
Cleanliness of Equipment	2	1
Protection of food from risk of contamination	7	8
Sanitary Conveniences	4	5
Provision of wash hand basin	6	3
First-aid Equipment	2	0
Accommodation for clothing etc.	0	1
Facilities for washing food and equipment	4	1
Ventilation of food rooms	1	4
Cleanliness and repair of food rooms (Regulation 25) *	17	8
Accumulation of refuse etc.	2	1

*It will be noted that 17 contraventions of Reg. 25 were found during the year and only 8 abated, the reason for this being that these formed part of large scale improvements of hotel premises which were subsequently completed early in 1972.

The premises to which the contraventions on the previous page relate are listed below:-

Agricultural Nurseries	3	Public Houses	22
Baker	1	Salmon Smoking Plant	2
Canteens/Kitchens	10	Stalls	1
Milk distributor	1	Sugar/Flour Confect.	1
Grocers	3	Wet Fish Shop	1

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES - Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Certain food premises have to be registered by the Local Authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1971 the Council registered five premises and below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the sale and/or storage of ice cream	87
Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose or sale of, ice-cream	1
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed pickled or preserved food intended for sale	35

No contraventions of the provisions of Section 16 were found during the year.

FOOD COMPLAINTS - Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1971, a number of complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of the complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations. In a number of cases the food was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and report.

Overleaf are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in 1971 in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
a) Sold pre-packed bacon in a mouldy condition.	(Fine of £20.00 (Costs of £25.00 (
b) Sold a bacon joint containing a fragment of aluminium.	(Fine of £1.00
c) Sliced wrapped loaf of bread in a mouldy condition.	Hearing in 1972

The following cases of complaint about food were considered by the Council and the action taken is shown at the side:

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1) Doughnut containing a steel spring or some similar object.	Warning letter
2) Bottle of milk containing glass fragments.	No action
3) Bottle of cough medicine containing a foreign body.	No action
4) Loaf of bread containing husk of grain.	No action
5) Jar of pickles containing sliver of metal.	No action
6) A bread roll containing a foreign object.	No action
7) A custard tart with mould on the surface.	No action
8) A tin of mackerel containing a nail $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long.	No action
9) A chicken and mushroom pie containing a piece of silver foil.	No action

Several other complaints were received but they were not substantiated.

One case of a food offence in which proceedings were instituted in 1970 was heard in January 1971. It related to a loaf of take-and-bake bread sold in a mouldy condition. The result was a fine of £20 plus costs of £18.6s.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS 1968

In accordance with Paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to the above Regulations notice was served on three food handlers, two of whom were suffering from dysentery and one from food poisoning.

EXAMINATION AND SEIZURE OF SUSPECTED FOOD

Section 9 of the Act

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food.

A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1971 is given below:

F O O D	TON	CWT	QR	LB	OZ
Bread				18	10
Carcase meat and edible offal		7	0	27	0
Flour & Sugar Confectionery		4	1	5	0
Cereals		1	1	0	8
Tea			1	19	2
Sugar				10	0
Jellies				26	3
Condiments			2	5	14½
Poultry	1	11	3	20	0
Crisps					12
Preserves		1	2	16	11
Milk Products				5	8
Beverages			1	13	3
Packeted prepared Meals				6	13
<u>Frozen Foods</u>					
Fish/Fish Products		1	1	12	12
Fruit/Vegetables		4	1	13	0
Fruit Juice				11	12
Meat/Chicken & Products		6	2	21	0
Pies/Pastry		1	3	27	0
Cheese				5	14
Trifles, Mousse, Ice Cream & Confectionery		4	0	11	15
Ready- Made Meals				13	0
<u>Tinned Foods</u>					
Meat, Soups, Syrup			4	41	0
Total	3	8	1	24	9½

ICE CREAM

133* samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice cream. The Methylene Blue Test is not a statutory test but the gradings are a guide to the standard of cleanliness achieved.

Grade I	39	Grade III	20
Grade II	59	Grade IV	5

Grades I and II are satisfactory, Grade III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture and handling. Examination of 10 lollies gave a satisfactory result.

* 10 of these were ice lollies.

MILK

Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1971 the following were registered:

Milk Distributors	43
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Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965

In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. The designated milks are:-

Untreated	Sterilised
Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated

and all milk sold to the public must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

During 1971 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed tests and on the next page is a table giving the particulars.

DESIGNATED MILKS - PRESCRIBED TESTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Designation of milk	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Biological examination Brucella abortus M. tuberculosis	Turbidity Test	U.H.T.
Pasteurised	51	46 S 4 F 1 V	50 S 1 F	-	-	-
Untreated	23	18 S 5 F	-	23 S	-	-
Sterilised	4	-	-	-	4 S	-
Ultra Heat Treated	3	-	-	-	-	3 S

S = satisfied the prescribed test or Biological examination

F = failed to satisfy the prescribed test

V = Test void. Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded

CREAM

There are two tests usually carried out on cream. In the case of heat treated cream the phosphatase test is carried out to show the adequacy of heat treatment. For both heat treated and raw (i.e. not heat treated) cream the methylene blue test is used to test the standard of cleanliness in the handling of the cream.

These are not statutory tests when used for cream and there is no requirement that cream be heat treated.

In 1971, 11 samples of pasteurised (i.e. heat treated) cream were submitted for the tests: all satisfied the phosphatase test but only 8 satisfied the methylene blue test.

8 samples of raw cream were submitted for methylene blue test: 5 failed the test.

EXAMINATION OF MILKS FOR SALMONELLA ORGANISMS

Following information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the presence of salmonella infection of cows on two farms, 4 samples of milk from bulk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were negative.

POULTRY INSPECTION

In 1971 the premises listed below were registered in accordance with Section 2 of the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967:

North Farm, London Road, Washington
Ross Chickens, Cootham, Storrington
Appledore Farm, Rock Road, Washington

Below is the information required in accordance with circular M/H 1/69:

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises in the District	6
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises in 1971	432
(iii)	Number of birds processed	1,901,544
(iv)	Type of birds - turkeys, hens, broilers, cocks, capons and geese	
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.414
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	248 cwt.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are two private slaughterhouses in the District, one in Henfield and one in Steyning. Licences to use these premises, named below, were renewed in 1971.

A. E. Baker (Butchers) Ltd., Southdown House, Henfield

B. F. Brooks, 51, High Street, Steyning

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

The following licences under the above Act were renewed for 1971:

C. E. Barwick, Kasama, Lower Station Road, Henfield

A. V. Barwick, Kasama, Lower Station Road, Henfield

S. Brooks, 6 Penlands Rise, Steyning

B. F. Brooks, 51 High Street, Steyning

W. Cooke, Assembly Hall Cottage, Henfield

100% meat inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and on page 36 is a table prepared in accordance with Ministry requirements. A charge is made for inspections (Ministry Circ. FSH 9/63)

The causes of condemnation were:- 1 sheep - fevered
1 sheep - septicaemia

GAME ACT 1831

Licences under the Game Act 1831 were granted to 18 persons in respect of 18 premises

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	159	-	3	109	115
Number inspected	159	-	3	109	115
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	-	-	7	9
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	29.5	-	-	8.2	7.8
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Percentage of number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.7
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-

H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts. Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report. Other aspects of housing are provided for in the Housing Acts 1957 and 1969 and other relevant Acts.

The Housing Act 1957 makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding and for the provision of housing accommodation.

The Housing Act 1969 makes further provision for grants for the improvement of houses and their repair. It also makes provisions in respect of houses in multiple occupation; for payments in relation to unfit houses subject to compulsory clearance, demolition or closing orders. It confers powers on local authorities to improve living conditions by improving the amenities of areas or of dwellings therein.

Below is set out certain of the provisions of the main housing Acts and particulars of matters in relation thereto dealt with in 1971.

HOUSING ACT 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses
- Part III deals with clearance areas
- Part IV deals with the abatement of overcrowding
- Part V deals with the provision of housing accommodation

Part II

Cancellation of Undertaking - Thatched House Hog Lane Amberley

Following an undertaking by the owners of the premises Thatched House, Amberley, on the 16th. May 1967 that upon vacation of the premises by the tenant, the said premises would not be used for human habitation until rendered fit, works were carried out and in 1971 the Council, being satisfied that the premises had been rendered fit for human habitation cancelled the undertaking.

Section 27 Closing Orders: general provisions

The Malthouse, Church Street, Amberley. The Council made a Closing Order dated 6th. October 1970 in respect of these premises prohibiting their use for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the Council. The terms of the Closing Order were contravened, the premises being used for human habitation and the matter was considered by the Council in 1971, and they decided to institute legal proceedings. However, before these were instituted, proposals to render the premises fit for human habitation were submitted to the Council and these were under consideration at the end of the year.

Part III - Clearance Areas

Section 42 Power to declare a clearance area.

No action was taken under this section in 1971.

Part V Provision of Housing Accommodation

Under Section 91 of the Housing Act 1957 every local authority has a duty to consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation.

Below is given the number of units of housing accommodation completed in 1971 by the Council and by private developers respectively:

By the Council	12
By Private Developers	188

Modernisation of Council houses

The Council completed their programme of modernisation of pre-war Council houses in 1970. A total of 488 houses have been modernised and equipped with bathrooms, internal water closets and other standard amenities since 1960.

Applications for Council housing accommodation

On the next page particulars from the Council's Housing Department's Register are shown. Transfers between Council accommodation are not included.

1. Number of applicants on Register at 1st. January 1971	542
2. Number added to Register in 1971	198
3. Number of persons rehoused from slum clearance property in 1971	0
4. Number of applicants rehoused in 1971 from General Waiting list	124
5. Number of applicants removed from Register in 1971 because rehoused privately, left District etc.	77
6. Number of applicants on Register at 31st. December 1971	539

HOUSING ACT 1969

Housing Improvement and Repair The Housing Act 1969 provides for three different types of grant for the improvement of houses. These are:

- (a) A Standard Grant of up to £200 in most cases, obtainable by owners as of right, in cases where the dwelling has an estimated life of at least 15 years, for the installation of standard amenities viz. bath, wash-hand basin, sink, hot water supply to these and water closet. In special circumstances there is an overall maximum grant of £450.
- (b) An Improvement Grant of up to £1000 (£1200 for certain conversions viz. conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys) payable at the discretion of the local authority. These grants are paid for works of a high all-round level, for the improvement or conversion together with repair of properties with a useful life of at least thirty years after the work has been done. These are called Discretionary Grants because they are made at the Council's discretion.
- (c) A Special Grant, available for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation.

On the next page particulars are given of Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants approved by the Council in 1971.

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Property</u>	<u>Max. Grant</u>
1 - 16 Furze Common Cottages, Thakeham(16)	£261 per house
2, Sir Georges Place, Steyning	£200
Ladsandi, St. Botolphs	£450
4, Woolven's Row, Furner's Lane, Henfield	£185
6, Spring Cottages, Amberley Rd. Storrington	£429
1, Bank Passage, Steyning	£200
Brockhurst Farm, Watersfield, Coldwaltham	£450
2, Hillside Terrace, Steyning	£200
157, Lower Street, Pulborough	£200
3, Sir Georges Place, Steyning	£200

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

	<u>Property</u>	
Ashurst -	Burnetts, Peppers Lane	£730
Amberley	Thatched House Hog Lane	£1000
Coldwaltham	The Moorings	£855
Henfield	Shiprods Cottages	£1000
	2, Red Barn Cottages High St.	£654
Nutbourne	Stream Cottage	£1000
Parham	Rackham Mill House	£1000
Pulborough	Stanes Cottage, North Heath	£1000
	Brook House Farm	£138
Steyning	Wyckham House	£1000
	1, Jarvis Cottages, Jarvis Lane	£490
Shermanbury	Woodbarn Cottage, Ewhurst Manor	£990
	Warren Cottage " "	£1000
	Ewhurst Manor Farmhouse	£1000
Storrington	16, Amberley Road	£300
	33, Pulborough Road	£487
	Pinelea, Hampers Lane	£516
Upper Beeding	Pound House, Pound Lane	£489
	Malt House, High Street	£531
Washington	Tilley's Farmhouse	£1000
	Nos. 1-5 and 7 New Cottages	£2538*(6 houses)

* The grant for each house ranged from
£282 to £480

F A C T O R I E S

S H O P S - and- O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupiers of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the District Council where the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On following pages are (a) a list of factories in the district and (b) tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be

furnished by Medical Officer of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Factories registered in the District

Bakehouses	6
Builders yards, saw mills, joinery yards, plumbers and contractors	28
Boot Repairers	5
Brickworks, tileworks, sand pits etc.	16
Corn chandlers, mills, agricultural merchants and nurseries	9
Electrical and radio workshops	15
Engineers, blacksmiths and metal workshops	19
Food manufacturers	34
Fuel etc. depots	3
Furniture repairers, upholsterers and antiques	7
Garage, cycle shops etc.	51
Miscellaneous	3
Printers	2
Slaughterhouses	2

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are eight outworkers on the list and they were all employed by firms having factories outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was the making etc. of wearing apparel.

There were no contraventions found under Section 133 of the Act.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	14	3	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	186	80	2	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	200	83	2	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	2	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises, came into operation in 1964.

The two Public Health Inspectors were appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act and carry out these duties as part of their duties as Public Health Inspectors.

Tables in relation to the Act in 1971 are given below:

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

CLASS OF PREMISES	Number newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	6	75	16
Retail Shops	4	114	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	2
Catering establishments open to the Public, canteens	-	19	3
Fuel Storage depots	-	1	-
	10	210	43

TABLE B Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises - 99

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES END OF YEAR

CLASS OF WORKPLACE	Number of persons employed
Offices	494
Retail Shops	409
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	3
	TOTAL - 987 - Males - 495 Females - 492

Contraventions 14 contraventions of the Act were found during the year and 4 notices were served

Accidents Section 48 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 requires that the occupier of premises to which this Act applies shall forthwith send to the appropriate authority (in this case the Council) notice of an accident in the premises which

- (a) causes loss of life to a person employed to work in the premises; or
- (b) disables any such person for more than three days from doing his usual work.

No accidents were notified in 1971.

Exemptions No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

Prosecutions There were no prosecutions during 1971 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

SHOPS ACT

5 visits have been made under this Act to premises not covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act i.e. where assistants are employed for less than twenty-four hours per week.

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SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING 1971

COMPLAINTS

237 complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act	31
Animal Boarding Establishments	23
Atmospheric Pollution (No observations, 16 visits)	16
Bakehouses	23
Butchers shops and slaughterhouses	319
Caravans, tents and sheds	104
Distributors of Milk	85
Factories and Workshops	83
Game Act	2
Grocers and Greengrocers	215
Housing Act	51
Ice Cream Premises	124
Infectious Disease visits	107
Mines and Quarries	5
Noise	142
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	99
Other Food Premises	276
Outworkers	3
Pet Animals Act	19
Poultry Packers	432
Public Health Acts	1436
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	110
Rodent Control	127
Shops Act	5
Swill Boilers	6
Wet Fish Shops	51

SAMPLES TAKEN - FOR EXAMINATION, TESTS ETC.

Ice Cream Samples	133
Milk Samples	81
Water Samples (including swimming baths)	103

NOTICES SERVED IN 1971

<u>Type of Notice</u>	<u>Number served</u>	<u>Number[*] complied with</u>
Informal	42	31
Statutory	3	1

* Notices complied with include some served before 1971

DEFECTS REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED

(As a result of service of Notices)

Structural defects/house repairs	41
Defective drainage system	28
Accumulations	3
Smoke Nuisance	2
Sanitary Conveniences	18

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A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided in the District by other authorities.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

The National Health Service Act 1946 makes provision for the services listed below:

Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. These hospitals are:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>No. of beds</u>	<u>Type of Hospital</u>
Southlands Hospital	405 beds	Mainly acute hospital
Worthing Hospital	198 beds	Mainly acute hospital
Courtlands Hospital	51 beds	Recovery hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	27 beds	General practitioner hospital
Arundel Hospital	18 beds	Mainly acute hospital
Swandean Hospital	138 beds	Long stay cases
Zachary Merton	62 beds	Maternity hospital

Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These services are provided by the West Sussex County Council and are listed below. They are the responsibility of the County Health Department.

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help Service

During 1971 the Personal Health Services listed under No. 7 (apart from the provision of home nursing equipment) and No. 8 on the previous page were transferred to the Social Services Department of the County Council.

General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the Authority responsible for exercising functions etc. with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

Health Centre

There is one Health Centre in the Chanctonbury Rural District. It is situated in Henfield and was opened in February, 1971. There are two general medical practitioners working in the National Health Service in Henfield and they practise from the Health Centre where two G.P. consulting suites are provided.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SOCIAL SERVICES ACT, 1970

By this Act the personal social services provided and administered by the West Sussex County Council became the responsibility of the new Social Services Department from 1st April, 1971. These include the care of children deprived of a normal home life; services for old people; services for blind and partially-sighted persons; for physically handicapped persons; for mentally handicapped persons; the home help service; and services for homeless families.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens in connection with illness, and samples in connection with food complaints, milk, ice-cream and water samples at the following laboratories:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.
Southlands Hospital Laboratory, Shoreham-by-Sea.
The Public Analyst's Laboratory, Lewes.

MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

This service is provided in the District by the Surrey Chest Radiography Unit.

